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clear, simple, interesting. This book is probably not the last word on the psychology of public speaking. Its author neither claims nor desires it to be. But it is, it seems to me, the most authoritative word that has ever been spoken on this subject.

Another particular in which this book differs from so many in the field of public speaking is that it is not unduly padded with "selections." Winans presents us a discussion—a text—thoroughly illustrated, enriched with numerous apt quotations, and *all carefully documented*. He has properly drawn on the findings of a great many writers who have gone before him; and he has, without exception, acknowledged in specific terms his obligations.

What is the relation of this book to the rest of the field? In my opinion, to change the figure somewhat, it leads the field. It is an advance over all other books dealing with "whatever pertains to preparing and delivering one's own speech." It brings the subject down to date. What others have done before has been adapted, co-ordinated, related, used as a foundation. In regard to the exact place in which to use it, I would say that it will undoubtedly find its greatest place in college, university, and normal-school classes. It is probably somewhat "over the heads" of most high-school and preparatory-school students (which is more than can be said of most books in this department). No teacher, however, who has to do with the teaching of original speaking, in any grade, under any circumstances, by whatsoever methods, should omit a careful study of this book.

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Scandinavia of the Scandinavians. By HENRY GODDARD LEACH. New York: Scribner, 1915. Pp. 332. \$1.50.

It is always appropriate to ask of any book which comes before the public these two questions: Is the task of the author one worth while? Has the writer performed this task successfully? If these two tests are applied to *Scandinavia of the Scandinavians*, one may answer both with an unqualified affirmative. In days like the present, when so many of the nations of Europe are seeking each other's destruction, it is certainly a task worth while to set forth impartially the life and achievements of a great people or group of peoples. National greed is doubtless accountable for much of the war spirit that has prevailed for years in Europe, but it is entirely possible for international misunderstandings to be brought about through lack of appreciation of the motives which actuate other nations. Suspicion is born of ignorance. Mr. Leach, for some time secretary of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, is eminently fitted to interpret these northern nations to American and English readers.

An introductory chapter on the early history of the Scandinavian countries—Denmark, Norway, Sweden—leads up to the three main divisions of the book. Each of these divisions gives information regarding the government,

industries, education, home life, literature, and general progress of these respective countries. Excellent maps, numerous photographic illustrations, and a detailed index place the book fully abreast of the high standards of modern book-making.

Without any formidable array of statistics, the book is still scientific enough to be useful even to one who already has some acquaintance with Scandinavian life. Mr. Leach traces concisely the development of the policies upon which each of the three countries bases its progress. He emphasizes especially the scientific, literary, and artistic features which have placed these nations in the vanguard of human progress, and adds a chapter regarding the natural resources to which each country looks for its future development. Such a book as this deserves careful reading by all who desire to become familiar with the home life and governmental policies of these northern countries. Such information should interest us because, according to the census of 1910, Scandinavia has through immigration contributed 3,000,000 to our present population.

That for a generation past the women in Iceland have shared in the administration of public affairs; that the Swedish town Härnösand was the first town in the world to light its streets by electricity (1885); that while London has only one telephone for every thirty-three inhabitants, Stockholm leads the cities of Europe with one instrument for every five—a record eclipsed by only three American cities; that in Scandinavia telephone and telegraph tolls are about one-fourth as high as the usual rates in the United States, and yet yield 8.45 per cent on the invested capital—these are facts which it behooves intelligent Americans to know. The material presented shows Mr. Leach's task to have been worth while, and the painstaking arrangement of subject-matter makes it apparent that he has performed his task well.

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Carlyle: How to Know Him. By BLISS PERRY. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1915. Pp. 267. \$1.50.

The exact audience to which this series of books is addressed is not quite clear to the reviewer. If these volumes are intended for persons totally unfamiliar with the authors discussed, then Mr. Perry's book assumes a knowledge of Carlyle, of his place in the century, of his peculiar philosophy and manner of work, which it is not proper to assume. If the present volume is meant as a discussion of Carlyle for readers who already have a rough general knowledge of his works, the space given to long quotations from the more obvious productions is not only disproportionate but wasted. Finally, if Mr. Perry intends a critical discussion of his author, it must be said that his